BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1814, [NUMBER 1128

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

13TH APRIL 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, the General Treasury has been opened for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal, in even Sums, of not less than Sicca Rupees 1000, and at the Exchange of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, *until further Orders.* The Bills are to be granted according to priority of application, and such Tenders as cannot be complied with, out of the Sum to be drawn in the month, in which the Bills may be applied for, shall be considered as entitled to priority in the following month, provided, the application be renewed on the 1st of the succeeding month, and the Cash for the Bills so required be at the same time tendered.

2d. It is however clearly to be understood, that no Individual is to be permitted to have Bills in any one month for a Sum exceeding (50,000) Fifty Thousand Rupees, without the special permission of Government.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY next at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE

CIVIL PAY-OFFICE,

On the Hon'ble Company's Account,

A BAY ARAB HORSE,

WITH AN ORNAMENTED SADDLE,

Also the following Articles,

1 Pair rich White Shawls,
1 Do. Do. Do.
1 Do. Do. Do.
1 Do. Yellow Do.
1 Embroidered Loongie,
1 Do. Do.
1 Do. Do.
1 Red Vest, with Embroidered border,
1 Do. Do.
1 Do. Do.
2 Pieces White Baftia,
2 Do. Do.
2 Do. Do.
2 Do. Do.
2 Do. Do.
2 Mushroo and one White Cloth wrapper,
1 Smaller,
1 Do.
1 Do.
1 Do.
1 Do.
1 Scind Horse.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORRIN,
Civil Pay-Master.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY-OFFICE,
13th April 1814.

Bombay Civil Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Conformably to the Regulations, an Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund Institution will be holden on Tuesday the 10th May next at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, at 11 o'Clock A. M.

J. D. DEVITRE,
Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund.

Bombay,
Civil Fund Office,
16th April, 1814.

Advertisement.

IN conformity to the Articles of War, Major NATHAN WILSON of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, has taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant FREDERICK WILLOE of the same Corps, and intends to, remit the proceeds of the said Effects in the manner directed by the Secretary at War, and notified in the General Orders of this Presidency, under date the 11th November 1812.

Bombay 16th April 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR WARDEN, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieut. FREDERICK WILLOE of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons deceased, has, after paying Funeral charges and Servant's wages, lodged the balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees (477-2) Four Hundred and Seventy Seven and a Half in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

BOMBAY
Town Major's Office,
15TH APRIL 1814.

Advertisement.

Strayed from Colabah.

A light coloured *Scotch Terrier Puppy*, with long Hair and very long Ears, had a Leather Collar round his Neck without any inscription; any Person that will bring him to Lieutenant HANLY of the 65th Regiment, will receive two Gold Mohurs. N. B. He answers to the name of *Swede.*

Colabah 15th April 1814.

WILL BE SOLD

AT TOMKINSS,

IN APOLLO STREET

THIS-DAY,

BY AUCTION,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Chairs, Couches, Tables, Sideboards, Plated and Glass ware, a few dozens of Madeira, Brandy, Hollands, Jamaica Rum and Beer, remaining from last sale; 2 sets of Europe Harness, 20 dozen of half Stockings, and 2 neat sets of Europe Tea and Coffee China, two Saddle Horses &c.

Bombay 14th April 1814.

Boyce Kempt & Co.

HAVE for sale, a few Pipes of London Particular Madeira, which has been 3 years in India at 900 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 16th April 1814.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

HAVE a Supply of GIN which they can warrant to be genuine Hollands, and of a very superior quality—which they are selling at 35 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 16th April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 18th proximo,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE HOUSE OF

GENERAL WADDINGTON,

AT COLABAH,

THE entire of his Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Earthen ware, also Chandeliers and Organ, Pianoforte, Clock, Europe Floor Cloths, and a few Books and a Pipe of Excellent Madeira quite ready for Bottling &c. &c. &c.

Also a Europe Built Charriot and Harness with a pair of Arab Horses, another Carriage with Harness and a Curricle and Harness.

N. B. The Sale will commence on Monday at 11 o'clock, and continue each succeeding day, until the whole of the Property be sold off, a list of the articles may be seen at the Rooms of Baxter, Ferrar and Co.

Bomboy, 16th April 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Iovo Chinaman, has bought a House belonging to Francisco Antonio Pereira, situate without the Town Walls and in the Oart Charny Japaó; any person or persons having any claim or demand on the said House, will make the same known to the purchaser above named within ten days from the date hereof.

Bombay 16th April, 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday the 25th April, instant and on the next following day, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale on the premises, by public auction the undermentioned Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. ANTONIO BARRETTO, vizt.

The Oart Cottary with a Dwelling House and Stable, &c. appertaining thereto, near Calbadeu fronting to Parell Road.

A parcel of a Hill called Arny near the building of the late Dady Nasserwanjee close to the Road leading to Walkaseer.

One Month's credit will be allowed to the Purchasers on giving approved Security for the discharge of the purchase money. Further information and the conditions of the sale shall be made known upon the spot at the time of the sale.

J. BARRETTO,
For Antonia de Noronha Barretto, Administratrix.

ખબર•કાંથી•આપીએયને

આવતા•શોમવારને•દીને•તા• ૨૫ મી•આએ•મહીનાનીએ•પાછલે•પોકોરે ફલાક ૪ નાં•જાકેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•નીચે લખેલી•મીા•એંનતોન•બરતાની•મીલક્ત•વેચશે *

વારી•એક•નાંમે•કીટારી•તથા•તેમધે નુ•રેકેવાનુ•ગર•તથા•તબેલા•શુધાં•તથા તે•વગરે•જે કાંઇ•તેમધે•કોએતે•શુધાં• એ•જગો•કાલબા•દેવી•ની•પાશેકે•પરેલ નાં•રશતાની•શાંમણે *

કુંગરનો•કટકો•એક•જે•આરની•કરી કેકેવાએકે•દાદી•નશરવંાનજી•વારી ની•પાશેની•વાલકેશરનાં•રશતાકુપરની જે•એ•મીલક્ત•ખરીદ•કરશે•તેકેને• મુદત•માશ•એક•ની•આપશે•ને•પોતાની પતીજ•પરમાણે•જાંમીન•લેશે•જે•તે•કુપી આનો•જવાબ•દીએ * એ•મીલક્ત•વે ચવા•બાબે•આગાલ•ખબર•વેચતી•વખ તે•માલુમ•કરશે *

A CARD.

IT is particularly requested, that ADVERTISEMENTS, intended for Insertion in this Paper, may be sent to the Office before 2 o'Clock of the Afternoon of FRIDAY; It is also, requested that orders for their publication may accompany the Advertisements.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st APRIL 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on his private concerns, agreeably to the existing Regulations, to Assistant Surgeon Robert Eckford, Deputy Medical Store-keeper to the Poonah Subsidiary Force.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2d APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign J. G. Mitford, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment Madras Native Infantry, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Major General Skinner, has been appointed by the Supreme Government to the Staff of the Army of this Presidency, from the 7th of July last,

until further Orders, or until the arrival of a Commander in Chief for this Presidency.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England to Major General S. Waddington, on the retired list.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Lieutenant W. Meal's resignation of his situation of Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and to grant him a furlough to England on urgent private concerns.

The Reverend R. Jackson Garrison Chaplain at Bombay, is also allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th APRIL 1814.

Captain Cairnes, of His Majesty's 56th regiment, is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General P. K. Skinner from the 7th July last.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Captain A. Hogg of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant W. D. Robertson 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry to join his Corps so long as it shall continue in the field, without prejudice to his situation as Assistant to Mr. Elphinston.

Lieutenant B. Soppitt, 2d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health.

BOMBAY CASTLE 11th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. Tweedy of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Assistant Commissary General in the Deckan, during the absence of Major T. C. Harris, the Assistant Commissary General in the Deckan, with the force in advance.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Civil Appointments, dated 1st. April 1814.

MR. JAMES DENNIS DEVITRE to be Collector of Bombay.

Mr. T. C. Gardiner to be assistant to the Export Warehouse-keeper.

Yesterday afternoon, the Eliza, Captain Roberts, arrived from the Gulf, having left Bussora on the 14th of March (thirteen days after the Vestal) but we are much disappointed to find that this Vessel brings no additional News—the following Gentlemen have arrived in the Eliza.

Lieutenants Snodgrass, Taylor, and Keith.

We have not been able to collect any further news, during the last week, worth presenting to our Readers: the articles in the latest Franckfort Journals have been nearly exhausted, and the communications from the other Presidencies are little more than echoes of the intelligence previously received here. The next arrival from the Gulf will undoubtedly inform us of the progress of the Negociation for Peace, and unless any untoward circumstances arise, we think, we may fairly anticipate that in February or March, this important and happy change in European Politics has taken place. We have, in our possession the official papers relative to the Armistice, which we had intended, though they are very voluminous, to have published, but as we may now so soon expect to receive the particulars of the Negociations which must have been commenced at Manheim in December, we conceive it will be more acceptable to our Readers, to peruse a selection of other English Extracts.

On Thursday, a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for Bombay and its Dependencies was commenced before the Hon'ble Sir A. Anstruther, and his Associates. The following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY Esq. *Foreman*

Henry Menton, Esq.	John Lawrence Esq.
Thomas Flower, Esq.	Lewis Owen Edwards, Esq.
Henry Agar, Esq.	James Sindry, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq.	John Pavin Esq.
Charles Norris, Esq.	John Adolphus Pope, Esq.
William Ashburner, Esq.	Thomas Howell, Esq.
Benjamin Noton, Esq.	John Tate, Esq.
George Lukin, Esq	Wm. Thos. Graham, Esq.
Thomas Turner, Esq.	John Mack, Esq. and
Thomas Dade Beaty, Esq.	James Puresoy, Esq.

After a short charge from the Hon'ble the Recorder, the grand Jury retired with the Bills. We understand that there is only one case to come forward during this Session attended with unusual circumstances. It is a charge for the Murder of a Child, for the sake of the Joys and Jewells on its person—we shall endeavour to present our Readers with a detail of this case; the grand Jury have found a true Bill for the Murder, against a native woman, and we believe a Goldsmith of the name of Rayajee Trimbuck.

We have much pleasure in giving Publicity to the following translate of a declaration of the Emperor of Russia in respect to the Armenians residing in Georgia. It has been forwarded to us by two very respectable Armenian merchants of this place.

Imperial declaration addressed to the Armenian inhabitants of Georgia, of which a translate has been lately received at Bombay per H. M. Frigate Africaine, from Bushire.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

To all our beloved and faithful subjects Armenian, dwelling in Georgia, our Imperial favor.

We have sufficiently ascertained from the pleasing reports of our Commander-in Chief in Georgia, the recent attestations, of his being well satisfied with the sentiments of submission on the part of the Armenians there, as well as we have been always, of those of the same nation, who, inhabiting Russia, enjoy our Imperial protection, care being taken of them, and their happiness being provided for.

The Armenian Inhabitants of Georgia have given repeated proofs of those sentiments, and remained unshaken, and, in every instance, they have signalized themselves by their loyalty, and submission, and when malicious and ill begotten minds were, in vain, endeavouring to disturb the tranquillity of Georgia, even in those occurrences of disturbance, they kept their attachment to our Crown unaltered and firm, sacrificing their wealth, their means, and also their lives, to promote our service and to provide for the publick welfare.

Thus, the loyalty and faithful services of the Armenians dwelling in Georgia, impose upon us the pleasing duty of publishing in the face of the universe this declaration of our being contents and fully satisfied with their conduct.

It has been our Imperial pleasnre to publish this honourable and glorious attestation which may be transmitted to the posterity of the Armenian nation as a memorial.

Given at the head quarters of our Army in Bohemia in the 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1813, and in the 13th year of our Reign.

Signed in the Original ALEXANDER,
(L. S.)

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Baker, H. M. 80th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment.

Captain Logie, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment.

Lieutenant R. Taylor, 3d Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

April 8th, Arrived Arab Ship Shaw Allum, Naquadah Syed Abdull Rhaimon, from Bussorah.

Ditto H. C. Cruizer Sylph Lieutenant James Allen, from a Cruize.

9th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Captain H. Davidson, from Ditto.

10th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Benare, Captain W. Eatwell, from Ditto.

12th H. C. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieut. H. Hardy, from Calicut.

April 9th, Sailed Ship Fazel Karrim, Capt. George Harder, to Muscat.

11th Ditto H. C. Extra Ship Batavia, Capt. John Mayne, to Tellicherry, and England.

Ditto Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. George Seton, to England.

14th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Slph, Lieutenant James Arthur on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

MARCH 26th, 1814.

Thursday morning the Honorable Company's cruizer *Helen* dropt down below Calcutta, for Saugor, whence she will proceed to Acheen with the Envoy appointed by the supreme Government.

The *Discovery*, Captain O'Connor, will leave the river about the 15th proximo, for Java and intermediate ports.

The following vessels have obtained licences to load for England, and will probably sail from their respective ports on or about the 10th proximo.

The *Barrosa*, *Marchioness of Wellesley*, *Kent* and *Matilda*, from Calcutta, to England, direct.

The *Good Hoope*, and *Delhi*, ditto, via Batavia.

MADRAS.

MARCH 29, 1814.

ARRIVALS.—March 22d ship Athena, Captain J. Pazes, from Chittagong and Harringotta 22d February.

Ditto ship Eliza, Captain C. Miller, from Covelong 22d March.

March 23d, Brig Helena, Captain J. W Smith, returned from Sea.

24th do. ship Suffeenut Ruffool, Capt. John Boog, from Bombay and Cochin 21st Feb. Point de Galle 3d March, and Trincomallee 22d. do.—ditto, Brig Francis, Capt. J. Winter, from Colombo, 1st Feb.—ditto, ship Governor Farquhar, Capt. J. Nicholls, from Point de Galle, 10th Feb.

26th Ship Chichester, Captain B. Blake, from Mauritius left 3d February—Passenger, Madame Pochaut.

Ditto, Pomona Captain T. G. Street, from Colombo, left 30th January and Point de Galle, 2d February.

DEPARTURES.—March 20, Brig Helena, Captain Smith, for Trincomalie.

Ditto 21st, ship Frederick and Maria, Captain Adams, for Bengal.

24th, ship Eliza, Captain Charles Miller, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY,

MARRIAGE.]—At Seroor, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Michael Goldsmith to Miss Martha Houston.

BIRTH.]—On the 11th instant, the Lady of H. Shark Esq. of a son.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.]—At Barrackpore, on Wednesday, the 16th Inst. by the Rev. Mr. Coleman, Captain Geo. Cunningham, 7th Regt. Native Inf. to Miss O'Halloran, Daughter of Major O'Halloran, Commanding 1st Bat. 18th Regt.

On the same day, by the Reverend M. Shepherd, Mr. Henry White, to Miss Mary Ann Masters.

On the 7th current, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. J. Ward, Mr. Thomas Litter, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Ann Maria Howatson.

At Chandernagore, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. N. Forsyth, Mr. T. C. Pauly, to Mrs. Johana Smith.

DEATHS.]—On the 16th instant, at Howrah, Mr. Stevens, mariner, aged 40 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 2d current, Major Innes Delamain, of the 16th Native Infantry, aged 52. In all the relations of domestic and social life, and especially as a husband, father and friend, his virtues were pre-eminent; through the whole course of his service, he sustained the character of a good soldier, and discharged his duties in an exemplary manner.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MARCH 22,

A General Court Martial, at which Col. Hicks of H. M. 24th Regt. presided, was lately held in Fort William for the trial of Dennis Kirwan, a Matross in the Honorable Company's European Regiment of Artillery, on the following Charges.

Charge 1. For having levelled a Fuzil or Musquet at Matross Selby of the Honorable Company's Artillery, and having threatened to shoot him when Matross Selby was sentry, and was in the execution of his duty at Chittagong, on or about the 22d of December, 1813.

2. For having levelled a Fuzil or Musquet at Serjeant Major Stricker of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, when Serjeant Major Stricker was in the execution of his duty at Chittagong, on or about the 22d December, 1813.

3. For having attempted the life of Serjeant Major McBrien of the Honorable Company's Artillery, when Serjeant Major McBrien was in the execution of his duty at Chittagong, by stabbing him with a Knife or Dagger, on or about the 22d December, 1813.

The Prisoner was found guilty on all the charges, and was sentenced to be *shot to death*, a sentence, which has been approved of by His Excellency the Commander in Chief and which has been ordered to be carried into execution on the morning of Monday next, at Dum Dum.

MARCH 23d.

By the Ruby and Arabella from Java, we have received letters to January 24th, from Batavia, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain Lynch, and Mr. Hopkins. The following extract, which it is to be feared, gives by much a too favourable picture of the salubrity of the Island, mentions their death. "I am quite delighted with this Island, which is the gayest, pleasantest and coolest spot, I ever visited; and as to climate, there cannot be a better in the world. It is positively a farce to say that Batavia is unhealthy. If the deaths in that town were calculated, they would fall far short of those of the same population in Calcutta. Captain Lynch, the Master Attendent, and Mr. Hopkins, are the only casualties since my arrival, and the sick of the army is rather less than for the same number in India."

The Hon. Company's cruizer Antelope, Captain Hall, having on board Lieut. Col. Sullivan and Major A. Campbell, had reached Batavia. The Coromandel of this port, last from the Isle of France, anchored in the roads on the 8th January, after a passage of five weeks.

The H. C. cruizers Nautilus, Malabar, and Aurora, were lying at Sourabaya, and would probably sail to the eastward immediately; the former to Macassar, and the two latter to Amboyna.

Mr. Raffles, the Lieutenant Governor, had nearly finished his tour to the Eastern districts, and was daily expected at Batavia by land from Samarang, after an absence of almost three months.

Captain Canning, Aide-de-Camp, will sail on the Helen, in prosecution of his mission to Acheen, in two or three days.

We are happy to announce, that the laying down of the keel of the new 74, has been commenced—and that the managing committee have ordered for the purpose of defraying necessary charges, an advance of 500 rupees to be made to the master builder, from each of the hundred shares of six thousand rupees each.

We are happy to learn that arrangements are now in progression to defray the expence of watering the principal streets in Chouringhee, and Calcutta, by subscription. We believe the pucha water-course running from the respondentia to the curfe is now reported ready for use, and hope, that, the immense clouds of dust which now daily darken the air will be soon laid.

A shocking and unnatural murder was early yesterday morning, perperrated at the village of Colliga, by a Mooslman named Sheikh Abdoolah on his mother-in-law Luchmun, a middle aged woman, and his wife Beebee Jan, a girl of 13 years of age. We are informed that Mr. Hampton the Governor was engaged in the examination of the particulars of this atrocious deed, from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon of the same day. It appeared in evidence from the deposition of several respectable witnesses living in the neighbourhood of Sheikh Abdoolah, that the deponents were between twelve and one of the morning awaked by the cries of Beebee Jan, who repeatedly uttered in apparent agony the exclamations—"*bab re! mah re!*" Upon going up to the dwelling of the accused, they heard a noise, as of a rattling in the throat; and on enquiring what it was, he replied that "the cat was vomiting." A light being procured, the bodies of the two women were discovered, with the throat cut, and lifeless. Abdoolah upon being asked who murdered them, answered that Purrubdy, a native Doctor, who had for some time attended him, and after supping with him in the preceding evening, had returned about 7 o'clock to his own home, distant about a quarter of a mile, had murdered his mother-in-law and wife, and then attempted to cut his (Abdoolah's) throat. The Thanadar arrived at the accused's house about 2 A. M., and after hearing his statement, went to the habitation of Purrubdy, whom he found lying peaceably in bed, and entirely ignorant of the murder having been committed. The Coroner's Jury, we hear, after a full consideration of the circumstances, brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Sheikh Abdoolah. It is conjectured that this unfortunate man, who is himself severely wounded in the throat, had in a fit of jealousy determined to kill his wife and her mother, and then to take away his own life, but that his courage was not sufficient to consummate the latter part of the tragedy.

The advices from Tirhoot still continue to give the most sanguine views of the Indigo crop. In Bengal the season does by no means promise so favourably; the winds having been variable and unattended with North Westers and showers, the seed has in many places not been sown; and where it has the young plant has been parched by the hot dry wind.

Late letters from Delhi mention the arrival of Lady Hood at that city. Her Ladyship was in perfect health, highly pleased with her trip, and proposed soon to proceed to Hurdwar.

By a letter from a correspondent at Kumaui, we are informed of the particulars of a lion hunt in the vicinity of that station, during which Colonel Thompson, and a party of Officers, killed a lion of enormous size, and supposed to be the largest ever seen in India. His dimensions were the following: length from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, 10 feet 2 inches: height from the ground to the top of the shoulder 4 feet 6 inches: circumference of the fore arm, 2 feet 4 inches—He had killed eight villagers, a great number of Bullocks, and otherwise done much damage, previously to accounts being sent to cantonments of his being in the neighbourhood.

It is mentioned that more rain had fallen within the latter half of February than during the whole of the last rainy season. Other accounts from the Northern Provinces mention that this rain had been general, and proved highly beneficial.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPREME COURT,

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

This day their Lordships proceeded in the cause of Stanley *v.* the Proprietors and Editor of the Times Newspaper, and Smith; the farther consideration of which had been ordered for Thursday, and postponed on the suggestion of Mr. Stanley's Counsel until Monday. The Court was occupied, durlng the whole of their sitting, in listening to the long affidavits of Mr. Smith, and the affidavits of Mr. Stanley in answer thereto, with the voluminous papers to which they referred. On the part of Mr. Smith, no less than three affidavits were read. The first and fecond contained his statement of facts, and the third identified the several papers referred to in that statement. The two first affidavits, or statement, contained a minute account of many transactions which were said to have occured between Mr. Smith and Mr. Stanley, from the latter part of May 1813, at which time Mr. Stanley became Mr. Smith's Attorney, until the middle of December, of the same year. Some of these transactions rested solely on the assertion of Mr. Smith in his statement; others were made to rest on the authority of copies of various notes, said to have been written by Smith to Stanley, and others on two accounts current furnished by Stanley to Smith, and to his Attorney, Mr. Scott. These papers formed altogether such an immense mass, and embraced so many multifarious particulars, as to make it impossible to condense the whole within our narrow limits, even had our memory been sufficient to retain them. Some of the most material points we will endeavour to state. The main scope of Mr. Smith's statement was, that about the beginning of June last, when Mr. Stanley acted as Attorney to Mr. Smsth, he had in his possession the sum total of Mr. Smith's property, amounting, in bills, bonds and notes of hand, to sicca rupees 16,000 and upwards, and a further sum of 13,600 rupees in receipts. Mr. Smith was, at this time, urged by Mr. Joseph Taylor to liquidate a debt of sicca rupees 1016 which he owed to his firm. Mr. Taylor put the affair into Mr. Thomas the Attorney's hands, and Mr. Smith was obliged to procure bail. He prevailed on Mr. Thomas, by a promise of speedy payment, to stop further proceedings; and directed Stanley to make good the demand immediately. This request he repeatedly renewed, as appeared by letters annexed to his third affidavit, and referred to in his statement; almost all of which noticed that debt, acknowledged it to be just, and directed its payment with costs. The statement alluded to answers said to have been given by Mr. Stanley to these letters, none of which, however, were produced in Court. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith's bail urged him to pay the debt, and Mr. Smith demanded from Mr. Stanley a simple assurance that he would settle with Mr. Joseph Taylor, in order by this to satisfy his bail. At the same time, Mr. Smith, who had been engaged in some law proceedings against a Mr. Mitchell, requested Mr. Stanley to stop these proceedings, which entailed much expence on him, without offering any prospect of advantage. About the middle of July, Mr. Smith's bail surrendered him, and he was recommitted to jail. After remaining there three days, he again addressed Stanley, entreating him to procure his release by immediate satisfaction of Taylor's claims, and blaming him for his dilatoriness, and for not preventing his arrest, when he had in his hands so much of his property, for which he had got no receipt. He got released on the 26th, by giving fresh bail, and supposed Stanley had settled his debt with Taylor, but afterwards found that he was proceeding in defending his cause, and prosecuting Mitchell. Mr. Smith then got ill; and incurred several small debts, but could get no assistance from Stanley. On September 6th, he saw Mr. Stanley at his office, who would give him no account of his property, and denied having wronged him. Stanley had previously to this, received for Smith a sum amounting to upwards of 400 Rs. and instead of staying all proceedings as Smith desired, persevered and incurred a further debt of 500 Rs. and upwards, in a clandestine manner, and had spent in the whole a sum equal to 4930 rupees, as appeared by the account current. Mr. Smith farther asserted, that Mr. Stanley had got another sum of 450 rupees, from a Mr. Havell, which he had never accounted for to him. Smith. In the early part of September, Smith's bail again surrendered him, and he was a third time put into jail, were he has since remained.

Mr. Stanley's affidavit, which was of extreme length, was then read, along with Mr. Smith's several letters, and the other documents referred to in it. The affidavit went to deny in almost every instance the statements contained in Mr. Smith's two first affidavits. Mr. Stanley first became acquainted with Smith in May last, when he was appointed his Attorney. He had no property of Smith's in his hands, and had never refused to give an account of his affairs to Smith, who in fact was indebted to him 650 rupees, for costs and charges in different causes, When Smith was arrested by Mr. J. Taylor, for 1116 rupees, on the 10th June, Mr. Stanley had no money of Smith's in his possession, but had paid several sums for Smith. Mr. Stanley denied having received several of the notes, which Smith stated in his affidavit had been sent by him to Stanley. He first received an uncivil letter from Smith, on the 16th July, and answered, that he could not comprehend its meaning. On the 28th July, Smith again wrote an improper note to Stanley, who immediately requested Smith to employ another professional gentleman. At this time the cause between Smith and Mitchell was pending, and Smith, on the 6th September, wrote to Stanley, enjoining him not to listen to any accommodation with Mr. Howard, Mr. Mitchell's Attorney, whereas Smith had sworn that he had on that day told Stanley to stop all proceedings. This part of Mr. Stanley's affidavit was supported by a note in Mr. Smith's hand-writing. Mr. Stanley told Smith on the 7th September, to take his affairs out of his hands. He then gave a full statement of all concerns between Smith and himself, and deposed that he had received from Mr. Smith, or on his account, only the several sums mentioned in the two accounts current. From these accounts it appeared that Mr. Stanley had received from Mr. Havell a sum of 345 rupees, which Mr. Stanley in his affidavit stated Havell had paid into Court, and which sum, he Stanley, had taken out of Court, with Smith's consent, in full of the original demand of 540 rupees, and the account produced by Smith as relied upon by him, shewed that he, Smith, had received credit for the sum so received from Havell. Here closed the proceedings of the day, and the Court put off hearing of Counsel on the subject till to-morrow.

Yesterday, Tuesday, the cause of Stanley *v.* Smith, and the Editor and Proprietor of the Times Newspaper, came again under the consideration of their Lordships. We should the more willingly have entered fully into an account of the proceedings of the Court on this occasion, that they led to the full and triumphant exculpation of the prosecutor from the allegations preferred against him by the defendant Smith, but the lateness of the hour at which they concluded, and the pressure of other matter compels us to confine ourselves to a very superficial abstract.

Mr. Strettell rose in behalf of Mr. Smith, to state that the shortness of the time allowed to him had enabled him to peruse only in a very superficial manner the affidavit, which had been given in by Mr. Stanley in answer to that of his client. It appeared to him however, that on the face of the account given in by Mr. Stanley, there was authority for saying that he ought to have complied with the instructions of Mr. Smith in paying off the demand of Messrs. Joseph Taylor and Co. as he had then in his possession money of Mr. Smith's to the amount of sicca rupees 3345 11 Rs. deducting only 500 rupees, which had been previously paid to Mr. Smith; and that he had at the same time in his hands bonds, which ought to have been considered by Mr. Stanley, as good security for the costs, that he might have occasion to incur in the prosecution of Mr. Smith's legal concerns. The Council for the Prosecution immediately proved that according to the affidavit of his Client, not only the whole of this money had been accounted for as actually expended at the date alluded to, but also a further sum of upwards of 500 rupees, and that Mr. Stanley had besides deposited in Court in behalf of Mr. Smith, Company's paper to the amount of 1000 rupees.

Mr. Strettell then proceeded to state that Mr. Stanley had given such cause of provocation to his Client by withdrawing a warrant which he had procured to be issued in his name from the Sheriff's Office, as ought to induce their Lordships to withhold their interposition. But he chiefly contended that Mr. Stanley had acted in an unauthorised manner, in detaining in his possession the papers of the Plaintiff, after he had ceased to act for him in the capacity of Attorney. Mr. Strettell quoted high authority to shew, that if an Attorney on any pretence whatever declined acting for a client, he forfeits all claims on account of former proceedings. Mr. Stanley therefore had no right to retain either the bond or any other paper of Mr. Smith, as lien for former costs.

Mr. Lewin began by pointing out the gross inconsistencies with which the affidavit of Mr. Smith throughout abounded—but the Court observed that there could be no question of the infamous perjuries, which that affidavit contained. The point at issue was, whether Mr. Stanley had been able so clearly to deny the allegations it contained, as to entitle him to the course of redress which he sought. The fact of withdrawing the writ after it had been issued was one that demanded particular explanation. Mr. Lewin, argued that it appeared from Mr. Smith's own letter that a further sum of money must have been advanced by Mr. Stanley before the bailiff could proceed to have the writ put in execution, and this expence Mr. Stanley was under no obligation to incur. The Defendant had besides incurred no injury whatever by this act.

Mr. Fergusson, then proceeded in a very animated strain to express his satisfaction that all the infamous attempts of the Defendant Smith to traduce the character of Mr. Stanley by every artifice that malignity could suggest had only led to establishing the character of his Client on a firmer basis than ever. Mr. Fergusson proceeded very successfully in shewing, that in every step whsch Mr. Stanley had taken in the behalf of Smith as a client, he had acted not barely as a correct man of business but with extraordinary zeal, ability and success—in many instances he had even gone further, and acted the part rather of a friend, than of a mere legal adviser. We cannot follow Mr. Fergusson through the ingenious and satisfactory arguments he used to prove, that in every instance when the affidavits of Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Smith, were a variance, that of the latter refuted itself. Mr. Fergusson then argued that their Lordships could not refuse the application, if the allegation of the libel as to fraudulent intent had been disproved. Whether Mr. Stanley were or were not entitled to retain Mr. Smith's papers as security for his demand, Mr. Fergusson firmly believed that there was not a practitioner in the Court who would not have considered themselves as justified in the same conduct. Mr. Stanley had actually offered to surrender these papers to Mr. Scott when he became Mr. Smith's Attorney, on condition that Mr. Scott would become answerable for the amount of the balance due by Smith. The fact of withdrawing the warrant which had been issued, it was also in his power satisfactorily to explain. The truth was that the bailiff who had the charge of executing the warrant, had come to Mr. Stanley, and requested that it might be directed to some other officer, as he was desirous of remaining in Calcutta, until his wife should be confined.

The Court directed that the bailiff should be called, and affidavit made out by him according to the above statement. An affidavit was accordingly given in by John James, setting forth that in the beginning of September last, he had made the application as stated by Mr. Stanley, for leave to have a warrant, of which he was to have had charge, directed to another officer. Mr. Strettell stated however, that the bailiff in the cause alluded to, was not John James, but James Ealy. The Court directed a refereuce to be made to the Sheriff's books, when it appeared that one writ had been issued by Mr. Stanley, as Attorney for Mr. Smith on the 1st of Nov. on which John James had been employed as bailiff, and another issued on the 8th of Nov. in which James Ealy was bailiff, was withdrawn on the 9th. Mr. Fergusson trusted that this inaccuracy of memory on the part of his client would not prejudice his application. But the Court declared that they could never allow an Attorney to plead that he was ignorant of his own transactions and therefore must refuse the application on the ground of plaintiff's having endeavoured to influence their Lordships by producing an affidavit, which seemed to bear upon the case, but had in reality no connection whatever with it.

In announcing this resolution, the Chief Justice did not omit noticing the infamous conduct of Smith, and expressed his hopes that this first instance of a trial for libel in this country, would, notwithstanding the rejection of the present application, operate as a warning to the conductors of the press. His Lordships was followed up by Sir John Royds and Sir William Burroughs with much eloquence and ability

MARCH 26th.

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor was daily expected to return to Batavia

By recent advices from Batavia we are happy to learn that in consequences of last year's successes on the continent of Europe the increased and extensive demand for Colonial produce, has enabled the Prize Agents of Java to dispose of the only article of Prize property on that Island remaining unsold. A quantity of fine fresh Cheribon Coffee which it was apprehended for a time would realise little or nothing to the captors, has been disposed of within the last few months to different Merchants at Batavia to considerable advantage and in excellent condition. The House of Watt and English, has been the principal purchaser having bought to the amount of almost five lacks of Rupees for its constituents in Europe. Two of the Prize Agents went to England in the early part of last year with voluminous documents to institute the necessary proceedings for having the property condemned in the high Court of Admiralty, and another Agent is gone to India, for the purpose of seeing the whole of the proceeds realised in Government Securities, until His Majesty shall please to order a distribution of the property.

The following public notification appeared in the last Calcutta Gazette under the Signature of the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

"That no Licence for the Celebration of Matrimony without publication of Banns can be obtained from the said Supreme Court, unless Affidavit be made, by two sufficient Deponents, conformably to the 103d Constitution and Cannon Ecclesiastical, that the express consent of the Parents, or Parent if one be dead, or Guardians or Guardian of the parties is thereunto had and obtained, and that there is no let or impediment of præ contract, kindred, or alliance, or of any other Lawful Cause whatsoever, nor any Suit, commenced in any Ecclesiastical Court, to bar or hinder the Proceeding of the said Matrimony."

We learn, that it has been found advisable to issue this proclamation, from the frequency of unlawful marriages celebrated in India. Two remarkable cases recently occured in this town. In the first, it was discovered immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, that the gentleman was already married, and that his wife was understood to be living in England. In the last case, the parties were within the interdicted degrees of affinity—Aunt and Nephew.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 31ST.

The Royal Arch Masons at this Presidency, were lately convened at a Chapter of the School of Plato, on which occasion, the M. E. C. Herbert Compton, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons, on the Coast of Coromandel, surrendered his Warrant of appointment, and delivered the Insignia of Office to M. E. C. Jebb, who had been appointed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and the Grand Chapter of England, eventually to succeed M. E. C. Compton as P. Grand Superintendent of the Order.

At a Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge lately holden at the Pantheon for special purposes, The M. W. Provincial Grand Master Brother Compton, in compliance with the desire of the Provincial Grand Lodge, appointed W. Brother Jebb to act as Provincial Grand Master, during the absence of M. W. Brother Compton from this Presidency, and until the pleasure of the Grand Lodge of England can be known.

A Grand Masonic Entertainment was given on the 25th instant, by the Brethren of the Lodge of Perfect. Unanimity and the Grand Lodge united, to the M. W. Provincial Grand Master Compton, on the occasion of his approaching departure from this Presidency.

A Correspondent observes, " we have long witnessed the ability with which the P. G. M. has presided over the Masonic body in the Peninsula: we remember how little numerous was that body when his efforts were first directed in its favor. We have seen his unwearied zeal and constant exertion; and have beheld Masonry gradually rising in reputation and respectability under his auspices." Our Correspondent informs us the Meeting was very full, and continues, " It must indeed have been peculiarly gratifying to the P. G. M. to see around him so many Brethren of respectablity, most of whom were indebted to him for their knowledge and advancement in Masonry, and who were all anxious to express to him the obligations which they felt, but which Masons alone are able to appreciate.

After the usual Masonic Toasts had been given, The Health of the M. W. P. G. M. was proposed; when the Master of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, who presided on the occasion, rose, and concisely expressed the feelings of regret, of the whole body of Masons at the loss they were about to experience, but particularly of those of the L. of P. U. of which the Grand Master had been so long a Member. An eloquent and feeling reply was made by the Grand Master, whose Health was drunk in the manner most acceptable to a Mason. It were superfluous to add that this Entertainment was in every respect suitable to the occasion.—The P. M. G. retired, at a late hour when " the Brethren separated, regretting only that it must be from a considerable distance, that they could hear in future of the welfare of the M. W. B. Compton."

Upon a late trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, an attorney of the name of Hope preſſed for time for his counſel, Mr. Joy, to attend. The Lord Chief-Juſtice Norbury waited for ſome time, but Mr. Joy not making his appearance, His Lordſhip proceeded, with this preface.—

"Hope told a flattering tale,
That Joy would ſoon return."

On Saturday laſt arrived the Chichester, Captain Blake, from the Mauritius the 3d of February—Only one paper of a late date has been received by this arrival.

On the day that the Chichester ſailed, a Ship had arrived from England, with Sir Robert Barclay, the Collector of internal Revenues, and ſeveral other Paſſengers, on board, which got on the Rocks working into the harbour, and in conſequence ſhe was completely wrecked—We are happy however to add that no lives were loſt—the public and private diſpatches had not been landed, but were ſuppoſed to have gone down with the veſſel.

We do not know the period of her departure from England, but her name is ſtated to be the Roxborough, laden with Stores for the uſe of Government.

His Excellency the Admiral returned to Trincomallie on the 15th ultimo.

Extract of a Letter from Trincomalie, dated 16th March.

"His Excellency the Admiral paſſed this port in the Theban Frigate, on the 13th inſtant; and yeſterday moring the Salsette Frigate came in, on which Commiſsioner Puget immediately embarked, and failed in the evening for Point de Galle.

"The Volage, Captain Allen, arrived and failed this morning in company with the Hecate, for Point de Galle.—Captains Drury and Allen, have exchanged, Ships, the former is gone into the Volage, and the latter to the Hecate.

"The Forbes a large Bombay & China Ship, of 1200 tons, hourly expected here with four Companies of the 19th Regiment; to return with an equal number of the 66th Regiment, proceeding on the above ſhip for Bengal.

"Major General Jackſon, hourly expected from Point de Galle, on the permanent Staff of this side of the Island.

"The Monarch, Store Ship arrived here with Stores, a large quantity of Madeira Wine, and Rice, for the Island."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Government is about to eſtabliſh an Audit Office at Lisbon, for the purpoſe of paſsing all Military Accounts, connected with the army ſerving in the Peninſula. Such an arrangement will not only be attended with national ſaving to the country, but muſt conſiderably expedite the buſineſs of the public. Similar inſtitutions, at convenient ſtations, throughout the Britiſh Colonies, would greatly decreaſe the annual expediture, and be productive, in other reſpects, of important advantages.

Sir David Perrier left town yeſterday for Cork, to enter upon the office of Mayor thereof. Sir David's fellow citizens took the opportunity, in his abſence, to teſtify their reſpect for him, by unanimously and ſpontaeously electing him to the honour of Chif Magiſtrate of that populous and opulent city.

A great number of ſpring waggons are about to be ſhipped of for Lisbon, for the eaſe and accommodation off wounded ſoldiers.

A private letter from Paris mentions that a convoy of flour waggons, loaded with portable mills, conſtructed by M. Albert, had left that city on the 20th Auguſt for the Grand Army.—The inventor has ſo varied the form and combination of theſe mills, that they will grind all kinds of grain.

Sir Henry Vane Tempeſt, Bart, whoſe death we have lately announced, was Member of Parliament for the county of Durham, which county he firſt repreſented in 1807. He was ſon of the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, created a Baronet in 1782, deſcended from Sir George Vane, third ſon of the celebrated Sir Henry Vane, who was beheaded in 1662. His mother was Frances, daughter and heireſs of John Tempeſt, Eſq. for whoſe eſtates he added that name in 1796. He married Anne Catharine Macdonnel, Counteſs of Antrim. The family of Tempeſt repreſented the city of Durham in 1707, and again from 1754 to 1784, both years inclusive. Sir Henry has left one only daughter, born in 1800.

Great Pedestrian Fete.—Mr. Aiken, the Pedeſtrian, ſtarted from the Surrey ſide of Weſtminſter Bridge, at twelve o'clock on Saturday morning, to go to a ſpot near Aſhford, Kent, and return, the diſtance being 108 miles, in 24 hours, for 200 gs. He won the match by nine minutes. It is a great a taſk as as any on pedeſtrian record, conſidering the ground was not choſen, but hilly.

A ſincere well-wiſher;—Two Hibernians meeting a few days ſince: one ſaid, "I am very ill, Tim," rubbing his head. "Then," replied the other, "I hope you will keep ſo—for fear of being worſe!"

Pun.—An incorrigible Punſter, upon obſerving the marriage of Mr. Marton, of America-ſquare, with Miſs Marton, of Iſlington, obſerved, that it was a moſt cruel act on the part of the huſband, to ſtrike his wife's *eye* (*i*) out, on the very day of his wedding.

GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES lately discovered IN FRANCE.

A few months ſince, as a labourer was tilling a field in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, the plough-ſhare ſtruck againſt ſomething, hard. On examining the ſpot, he found that it was a brick which had been partly detached from what ſeemed to be the outside of a vault. He took up the brick, and perceived that his conjectures were well founded, and immediately informed the owner of the eſtate of his diſcovery.—Workmen were employed to effect an hole through the top, and a ſquare burying place was found, which contained two coffins made of the fineſt marble of Paris, and lying alongside each other. On opening them, the well preſerved bodies of a man and a woman appeared, which muſt have lain there nearly two thouſand years, as the inſcription, in Greek, characters on the marble, announced, that they were the bodies of a Grecian Prince and his wife, who, in former ages, had formed a ſettlement on theſe coaſts, beyond the pillars of Hercules. Theſe antiquated remains of frail mortality were committed to their parent duſt, but the coffins which are of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, were ſhewn for the gratifiſication of the curious. The French Government having heard of this diſcovery, offered 120,000 franks, (5,000*l.* ſterling.) to its poſſeſſor, intending to remove the marble ſarcophagi to the imperial Muſeum, but he refuſed that ſum, fancying he would obtain higher terms, if he exported them to England. As they have not yet made their appearance on our ſhores, it is not improbable that he has been prevented by authority from robbing France of the Grecian Antiquities, ſo long lumbering in her boſom; and that after all, they may have been ſeized as national property:—an excellent way of concluding an advantageous bargain.

WILLIAM YATES, ESQ.

On Saturday laſt died, at Spring Side, near Bury, Lancaſhire, William Yates, Eſq. in the 74th year of his age.

This excellent man commenced life with a very moderate property, but by aſsiduity, probity, and perſeverence, as a manufacturer, he acquired a ſplendid fortune. His mind appeared to expand with his means, and as his wealth increaſed, his benevolence became more conſpicuous. When the Prime Miniſter of this country thought it neceſsary to call upon the people for voluntary contributions in aid of the State, Mr. Yates and his Partner, Sir Robert Peel (a man of kindred mind), ſubſcribed ten thouſand pounds.

It is hoped that the future hiſtorian of Britain will not be unmindful of this anecdote, which is calculated to throw a luſtre on the age, and to make every Britiſh manufacturer proud of that appellation.—In all the ſubſequent public ſubſcriptions, whether for the Widows and Orphans of thoſe who fought with Nelſon or with Wellington, whether for patriots in Ruſsia or in Germany, whether for general or local purpoſes, the name of Mr. Yates, was ever oppoſite to the largest benefaction; ſo great were his public contributions nor leſs munficent his private charities. He is, followed to the grave by the regret and veneration of all his neighbours and acquaintance; and his tomb will be watered by the tears of the poor. Long may the memory of this good man be cheriſhed in his native country, where his well known ſucceſs has afforded a conſtant ſtimulus to the exertions of the induſtrious, and where his liberality has given a poliſhed ſplendour to gold, which renders it doubly attractive.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Address from the Ladies of Boston and its Vicinity, to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

"May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"We, the undersigned Females of the borough of Boston, deemed it a duty which we owe to our ſex, and to your Royal Highneſs, to ſeek permiſsion to approach you with this our humble Address, on the very peculiar circumſtances in which you are placed.

"Inſtructed to believe, that the character and comforts of Society have been ennobled and promoted, in proportion as man has reſpected the claims of the weaker ſex, and made his ſuperior ſtrength ſubſervient to thoſe fine affections which plead in its behalf, and feeling, individually, in our domeſtic ſtations that all our happineſs depends upon the care, gentleneſs, and fidelity of thoſe to whom woman was given only that she might be protected—we cannot contemplate the deſerted and diſtreſsed condition of your Royal Highneſs, as a female, a wife, and a mother, but with emotions of poignant ſympathy.

As a female, we have ſeen your Royal Highneſs treated with unmanly inſult, while calumniators have dared to pollute your fame, by aſperſions under which the feminine mind muſt writhe in agony, although ſupported by the conſciouſness of innocence.

"As a wife, you are left to mourn over the violation of the moſt ſacred engagements. Of the dignity and ſecurity which attach to the connubial ſtate, you have been unjuſtly deprived, and of its comforts you have been cruelly bereft. You are placed, a conſpicuous mark for ſlander, inviting by your defenceleſsness, its envenomed ſhaft; and, through a peculiar fatility, which renders the condition of the deſerted wife ſupremely miſerable, the wrongs of which you have to complain, tend to throw a ſhade over your reputation. Such is the unhappy reſult of that confidence, which you repoſed on the plighted faith of a huſband, by which you were induced to quit the home that parental love had endeared, and to take up your abode in a land of Strangers.

"As a mother, your's is the unhappineſs to be forcibly ſeparated from a beloved daughter; but ſeparation, however painful, forms but a ſmall part of the torture which is inflicted on your paternal feelings. It is wickedly attempted to make the child doubt the honour of her by whom ſhe was brought into exiſtence. The child, now entering on womanhood, is compelled to aſsociate the thought of her mother with ideas that ought not for a moment to intrude into her uncorrupted mind. She is convinced of the innocence of her who gave her life, only to be ſhocked at the conduct of the authors of the ſtate of the exile and eſtrangement to which her patent has been conſigned. Deign to receive, O moſt injured Princeſs, the ſympathy of females in theſe afflictions, the ſeverity of which only females can know, and be aſsured, that in proportion as we enjoy that domeſtic felicity of which you are deprived, our hearts overflow in your behalf, and our influence (if we may be permitted to ſpeak of it) is exerted in your favour.

"We have obſerved with pride the noble intrepidity with which your Royal Highneſs met the baſe traducers of your chaſtity; and we return you thanks, in the name of our ſex, for manifeſting ſo glorious an example of the readineſs with which an innocent woman will encounter the riſk of death rather than ſubmit even to ſuſpicion of her honour. Againſt the life, as well as againſt the reputation of your Royal Highneſs, was the conſpiracy of your enemies directed. Accept, we entreat, our humble and cordial congratulations that they have been ſo ſignally defeated.

"May your Royal Highneſs derive comfort under your domeſtic privations, from the conviction that the laws of England, and the honour and humanity of its people, will enſure to your innocence that protection, which thoſe from whom you have a title to expect it, deny.

"May your Royal Highneſs continue to be gratified by knowing that the affections of your illuſtrious daughter, are wholly your's and permit us to aſsure you that we hear with delight of thoſe virtues and talents by which ſhe is diſtinguiſhed, and which gives us confidence, that notwithſtanding the great loſs ſhe has experienced, and the trying temptations to which ſhe has been expoſed, by an unjudiſious and unnatural ſeparation from her mother, ſhe will emerge uncontaminated from the thraldom by which it is endeavoured to conquer her pureſt emotions, to recompence your Royal Highneſs for all your ſorrows and ſufferings, and be a bleſsing to the empire over which ſhe is deſtined to govern.

Mr. Maddocks and Mr. Burrel, preſented the above Address to the Princeſs of Wales, ſigned by 400 Ladies reſident in and near Boston.

The Princeſs returned the following anſwer.

"I beg you to convey my ſincere acknowledgements to the good women of your reſpectable borough. In a great part of their affectionate Address, I have no doubt they ſpeak the feelings of their country women throughout England."

On Thurſday was interred at Fulham, among his venerable predeceſsors, the Right Honorable and Right Reverend John Randolph, D. D. F. R. S. late Biſhop of London. He was depoſited by the ſide of Biſhop Gibſon, whom he reſembled in zeal for the Church, as well as in great talents for buſineſs and indefatigable induſtry.—As his life had been marked by ſimplicity of character ſo was his funeral conducted without pomp or oſtentation.

From Hadham, in Hertfordſhire, where he died, his remains were brought to the Palace at Fulham, attended by his Secretary, and other confidential perſons. From thence to the grave, he was followed by four of his ſons, Melton Lambart, Eſq. (his brother-in-law), the Rev. Herber Randolph (his nephew), ſome of his Epiſcopal officers, and his chief ſervants, in three mourning coaches—the remainder of his ſervants, anxious to ſhew their attachment to their reverend maſter, cloſed the proceſsion on foot. The carriages of the late Biſhop, the Lord Chief Baron, the Rev. Thomas Randolph (his eldeſt ſon), and Multon Lambart, Eſq. as being of the family, only attended, all other offers having been politely declined. The Rev. W. Wood, Rector of Fulham, his Lordſhip's Chaplain, performed the funeral ſervice in a ſolemn and impreſsive manner; and although his feelings were evidently ſo much affected by the occaſion as almoſt to overpower him, yet the reflection that a man ſo juſt, benevolent, and perfect, was only withdrawn from this world to receive his reward in a better, ſeemed at length to re-animate and enable him to impart conſolation to the ſorrowful hearts around the tomb of their father, friend, and benefactor.

This great and good Biſhop was prematurely cut off, at the age of 64, by apoplexy, of which no previous ſymptoms had appeared, although the conſequences proved fatal. The day before his death he confirmed at Ware, and at the moment of the calamity he was taking his uſual ride. In the interval between the firſt and ſecond attack, he was indulged by a merciful Providence with ſuch a return of his rational powers, as enabled him to ſignify that he was not reluctant to die; and although he manifeſtly felt for his afflicted family, his mind was compoſed, tranquill, and happy.

He was called to the See of London, as it were, by the general voice. He adminiſtered the affairs of it with unſhaken firmneſs, impartiality, and ſtrict fidelity, and has left to his ſucceſsor, a noble but difficult pattern to imitate.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Sir,

As you have lately called the attention of the public to the long agitated queſtion concerning the author of the Letters of Junius, I ſhall trouble you with a few remarks on a work which aſcribes thoſe celebrated compoſitions to the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, by John Roche,, Eſq.

As one of the arguments againſt the claims of Mr. Burke is drawn from the alleged difference between his ſtyle, and that of Junius, a great part of Mr. Roche's work is taken up by extracts from various parts of Mr. Burke's writings, which appear to be written exactly in the manner of Junius. Mr. Roche has alſo produced a great number of ſtriking coincidences of opinion from the writings of both; and proved that whatever violations of grammatical rules are to be found in the writings of the one, occur alſo in thoſe of the other. He has alſo ſhewn, by numerous examples, that the various ſpecies of bad taſte, or faulty conſtruction, which occur in Junius, are alſo common to Mr. Burke's writings; and he contends, that whatever peculiarity is to be found in the writings of the one, is to be found alſo and that excluſively, in the works of the other,

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(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Without entering into any further detail of the various evidence adduced by Mr. Roche, I shall mention one fact, as worthy of the consideration of your readers. Mr. Woodfall has given us, in the 2d vol. (see from p. 498 to p. 509) of his late edition, a communication sent by that writer to his father, and printed in the *Public Advertizer*. In the letter which accompanied this communication, Junius (or Y. Z.) informed Mr Woodfall that it was a speech spoken *by himself* at a recent meeting of a political club, to which he said he belonged. Now, it is a curious fact, though it has escaped the notice of all previous inquirers, *that this speech which Junius (or Y. Z. whom Mr. Woodfall considers as Junius) says was spoken by himself at a political club, is a literal copy of a speech made by Mr. Burke in the House of Commons, at the opening of the session of parliament, on the 24th of November, 1767: it was sent to Mr. Woodfall by Junius (or Y. Z.), five days after it was spoken by Mr. Burke, and was printed in the Public Advertizer on the 5th of December, 1767.* This single fact is of more importance, in my humble opinion, than all that has been hitherto published on this interesting subject, relative to the pretensions of other persons.

EDWARD JAMES,

Bristol, 28th July, 1813.

CHELTENHAM, SEPTEMBER 8th.

ASCENT OF THE BALLOON.

The prodigious concourse of people assembled yesterday, for the purpose of seeing the balloon ascend, was similar to that of the day before. About ten o'clock, the balloon and car were removed from the Assembly rooms to the yard belonging to the Iron Railway Company, at the extremity of the town, on the Glouceiter road.

About 12 o'clock, when the necessary preparations were making for filling the balloon, the wind being extremely boisterous, the poles to which the balloon was to be hoisted, and other temporary preparations, were unfortunately blown down, and the commencement of the filling of the balloon was retarded till half past one o'clock.

Though the assemblage of spectators was so great, yet few comparatively paid for admission into the yard to see the process of filling; and there is, therefore, reason to suspect, that Mr. Sadler, unless indemnified in some other way, will rather be a loser than a gainer by the exhibition.

The balloon was made of white and crimson silk, in the shape of a Windsor pear, but not upon such a large scale as at first intended. There was some impediment in the process of filling; but at last, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, the power of the balloon was ascerteined, by its being properly adjusted, when it was the general opinion, that it had not power to rise with Mr. Sadler.

After the car had been properly fastened, Windham Sadler, the son of Mr. Sadler, only between 16 and 17 years of age, entered the car with all the compofure and firmness which his veteran father possesses. At a quarter before five o'clock, every thing being ascertained to be properly secured, a signal was given, all the ropes were loosened, and the youth ascended with the greatest fortitude, waving a flag in the moft exulting manner, the multitude cheering him with repeated huzzas. The balloon rose in the moft magnificent ftyle, the atmosphere appeared to favour the ascent, it being extremely calm at the time, and the sky tolerably clear, the wind blowing a gentle breeze to the south weft.

The balloon remained in sight for seven minutes; then became obscured for five minutes, reappeared, and was seen at the north eaft end of the town till half paft five o'clock. Mr. Sadler set off in a carriage to follow the balloon, and his eldeft son on horseback. Various reports were brought during the evening and night of the descent. Mr. Sadler and his eldeft son returned here this morning, about seven o'clock, with an account which they had received, and which they thought could be depended upon, that the descent had taken place within a few miles of Chipping Norton, in safety, and that the youth had returned in a chaise and four to Cheltenham; but were greatly surprised on their arrival not to find him.

At a quarter before two o'clock, the intrepid youth arrived, to the great joy of his anxious family. He came in a poft chase from Oxford, with the balloon in it, and the car at the top,

The report of his actual voyage is, that for ten minutes he heard the fhouts of the people after he had ascended. The greateft difficulty he experienced was, when he was at the higheft elevation. The atmosfiphere then appeared oppressive, and there was a very thick fall of snow, that beat againft the ballon with so much violence, that it was with the utmoft difficulty he could open the valve, when he descended over Burford, where he heard the people fhouting. He rose again to avoid descending on Wedgewood Foreft, being fearful of being entangled among the trees.

He descended with very little difficulty, at ten minutes before six, in a field near Charlingtonbridge, a fhort distance from Chipping Norton. The firft man that approached him was armed with a pitchfork, who cried, "Lord, Sir, where have you come from?' He was afterwards assifted by the Rev G D. Davis, and a number of others, who rendered him every service. He proceeded to Oxford, where he slept. Since his arrival here he has been chaired round the town.

SEPTEMBER, 11th.

Yeftcrday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from the Mediterranean. They contain the details of a moft gallant enterprise performed by the boats of the *Bacchante* frigate, Captain Hoste, in the Adriatic, under the command of Lieutenant Hood, of that ship. It appears that Captain Hoste received information of a convoy having assembled in one of the ports of the Adriatic, to the amount of between 60 and 70 vessels, which he conceived it possible to destroy He accordingly embarked 150 seamen and marines in the boats, who were afterwards landed and had to contend with upwards of 400 of the enemy's troops whom they completely routed. They next proceeded to attack the convoy; and, it is said, that upwards of forty of the enemy's vessels were burnt, and the remainder brought out. The loss sustained by the enemy is ftated to have been severe, while that on our side, considering the difficulty and danger of the enterprize, is not of much magnitude.

One or two of the Irifh Judges are said to be about to retire; in which case, Mr. Serjeant Moore and Mr. Townsend, it is supposed, will succeed. Mr. Joy is likely to be the new Irifh Law Serjeant, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Ball, lately deceased.

WHITEHALL, SEPT 11, 1813.

His Royal Highnefs the Prince Regent has been pleafed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie, Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart, Major-General George Murray, Quarter-Master-General and Major-General the Honourable Edward Michael Pakenham, Adjutant General to the army under the command of the Marquis of Wellington, to be extra Knights of the most Honourable Order of the Bath

His Royal Highnefs the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majefty, to grant the place of one of the Lords of Scotland, to David Douglas Efq in the room of William Craig, Efq. deceafed.

PROMOTIONS.—WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 11, 1813.

23d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain J. M. Catelide, to be Major, by purchafe, vice Boles, who retires.

50th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel C Napier, from the 102d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchafe, vice Chabot placed upon half-pay.

71st Ditto, Captain L. Walker, to be Major, without purchafe, vice Reynell, promoted.

95th Ditto, Brevet Major S. Mitchell to be Major, without purchafe, vice John, promoted in the 60th Foot.

Bourbon Regiment, Major, H. C Brisco from half-pay of Bradshaw's late levy, to be Major vice Barry, who exchanges.

Garrifons.—Captain A. Fraser, of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Fort Major of Fort George, vice Geddes who resigns.

De Roll's Regiment, Major-General P. Baron Rottenburgh, from the 60th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Roll deceafed.

BOW-STREET.

Duelling burlesqued.—On Friday night at one o'clock, the men on watch at the office, were called up by a woman, who stated, that she had reason to believe her son (one of Mr. Clark's fhopmen, at Exeter Change,) was about to fight a duel with his fhopmate early that morning; and requested that one of the officers would go with her, to endeavour to prevent him from carrying his intention into effect. Whilst the men were calling Nichols, the resident officer, the woman went over to the Brown Bear, and relating the circumstances to the landlady, was informed that, a fhort time before, two young men had gone to bed there, and given orders to be called at four o'clock in the morning. Nichols being made acquainted with this, it occurred to him, that the parties, who had just retired, might have some knowledge of the intended duel. Accordingly; he accompanied the applicant to their room where she immediately discovered that one of the parties was her dear son Charles Cope, and the other his friend. Nichols, on searching for pistols, found in Mr. Cope's pocket, a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir,—Your conduct towards me I consider illiberal and unjust; I therefore demand that satisfaction due towards injured honour, and insist you will meet me at half-past five o'clock to-morrow morning, on Kennington-common, to settle the business, according to the laws of honour—and in case of non-compliance, I shall post you for a coward.—I am, Sir, your's, &c. "W. SHAW."

"Button Shop—To Mr. C. Cope."

Nichols kept charge of the honourable gentleman and his Second, and next morning went to Mr. Clark's, where he found Mr. Shaw, who instantly expressed his willingness to attend before the Magistrate and explain the matter. Accordingly, on Saturday morning all the parties were brought up, when Shaw stated that he had sent the challenge to Cope for the purpose of hoaxing him, and to ridicule his assuming disposition. Several of Mr. Clark's journeymen, who were in the secret, corroborated Shaw's account, Cope said, that till then, he had treated the matter in a serious light, and on Friday evening had gone as far as Islington, where he knocked up his friend out of bed, and induced him to go to the Brown Bear, that they might be nearer the place of meeting.

The Magistrate asked Cope if he was satisfied; who replying in the affirmative, this ridiculous affair was dismissed.

Saturday night a person calling himself Jeremiah Reading, was brought up on suspicion of having been guilty of divers frauds and felonies. From the testimony of several persons, it appeared, that he is one of those swindlers who infest this town, and plunder the unwary, by getting possession of ready-furnifhed houses, and then obtaining goods from tradesmen on credit. One of the witnesses attending, said, that he could at a future time produce evidence to prove the prifoner guilty of felony. The Magistrate committed him for a farther hearing on Wednesday. The prisoner was some years since tried at the Old Bailey for forgery, but acquitted in consequence of an error in the indictment.

SEPTEMBER 14th.

REPORT FROM THE MINISTER AT WAR, TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, DATED AUG 9.

Sire.—Your Majefty, informed of the events which had taken place in the North of Spain since the month of June laft, determined upon conferring the command of your armies in the Peninsula on his Excellency the Marfhal Duke of Dalmatia. As soon as he was at their head, the military affairs in the Peninsula considerably ameliorated. The enemy's audacity was arrefted, and his projects defeated Forced for the moment to raise the siege of Pamplona, the Englifh loft many men in the attack they sustained, and were witnesses of the deftruction of the works and magazines they had eftablifhed near that place. A fhort time after, the enemy re-embarked his besieging artillery, and for some time, suspended the siege of San Sebaftian, and left, at the foot of that town, a great number of soldiers, who in vain attempted to clear the breach.

But, Sire, notwithftanding this favourable circumftance, and although the armies of Arragon and Cathalonia, which have not ceased being victorious, may expect freth successes from the concentration of their forces, it is impossible to dissemble the necessity of sending to the armies of Spain reinforcements which may put them in a condition to defeat the designs of the Englifh, who can daily receive freth recruits.

The factious exaltation which the Englifh have succeeded in exciting in the Peninsula, will present to our troops freth obftacles to overcome; and placing the armies of Spain in a condition to surmount them all, and resume the superiority which is natural to them, can no longer be delayed,

I have already submitted to your Majefty the different demands made to me by Marfhals the Dukes of Dalmatia and Albufera, to obtain reinforcements, which have become indispensable.

I now have the honour to propose to your Majefty to order a levy upon the last conscription in the departments in the neighbourhood of the Pyrennees,

The inhabitants of those departments, animated with love for the country, and feeling of what importance is principally to them the defence of that frontier, will, I have no doubt, make with ardour the new efforts which circumstances demand. There is no one in the South who is not penetrated with thofe fentiments, and who is not ready to make the greatest sacrifices, fhould they be neceffary, to fupport the glory of France, and defend the territory. Already have the Basques, without being called upon by your Majesty, taken arms of their own accord, and marched against the enemy. On all sides, on this part of the Empire, the wifhes of the inhabitants, excited by general intereft, call for the measure I propose to your Majefty, and are convinced of the absolute necessity of it. I, inconsequence, propofe to your Majefty, to order that there fhall be made in those departments a levy of 30,000 men, to reinforce the armies in Spain.

The Minifter at War,
(Signed) The Duke of FELTRE

The following is a copy of a letter from the Home Department to a Mercantile House, in answer to an application for an Alien to be permitted to come from France to this country:—

(Copy) "Whitehall, Sept. 10 1813.

"Gentlemen.—I have received and laid before Lord Sidmouth your application to permit Mr. ——— to come from France to this country; and his Lordfhip has directed me to acquaint you, that no sufficient ground has been ftated by you to justify his Lordfhip's compliance with your request.

"I avail myself of this opportunity of apprising you, that it has been deemed expedient to eftablifh the rule of not permitting any alien of any country whatever to come to Great Britain, either from France, or from any country immediately dependent on France, unless the previous consent of the Britifh Government be obtained and notified to him, through his correfpondents here, before his embarkation for this country; and that fhould any alien embark on board any merchant veffel, or cartel, for this purpofe, without such consent having been obtained and notified to him, he will, on his arrival, be required to return forthwith to the Continent, and will, on no account, and upon no application in his favour, be allowed to land and proceed into the interior.

"To obviate any mifconception of the application of this rule, with refpect to the natives and fettlers of any of the Colonies captured from France, I think it right to apprife you, that fuch of them as fhall have been resident in France, or in the countries immediately dependent on France, since the capture of thefe Colonies, will be equally required to obferve this regulation. I am, &c.

(Signed) "J. H. ADDINGTON."

"Messrs ———"

MINISTRY AT WAR.

ARMIES OF ARRAGON AND CATALONIA.

COPY OF A LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR, FROM MARSHAL THE DUKE OF ALBUFERA.

VILLA FRANCA, SEPT. 16.

Monseigneur,—In the beginning of September, Lord Bentinck, removing from the sea and banks of the Ebro, established the Anglo-Spanifh Army at Villa Franca, occupying the Col d'Ordal, forming magazines at Villa Nova, and making the corps d'armee of General Copons, and Whittingham and Sarsfield's division, ma œuvre upon the Upper Lobregat, towards Manresa, Esperaguera, and Mortovell. The collecting of thirty pieces of cannon at one march from my line, and all those dispositions and manœuvres in formation, announced to me a speedy attack. I resolved to anticipate it, and prevent my movements from being pressed and cramped to the gates of Barcelona.

On the 12th, the army of Arragon was assembled upon the Lobregat, whilst the General in Chief, Count D. Caen, on my invitation; brought a part of the army of Catalonia. I ordered him to restrain and keep from my right General Copons' troops; to afterwards march to Saint Saturni upon Villafranca, and co-operate in my attack by the high road.

At eight in the evening, I passed the bridge of Molins-del-Rey, with a fine clear moon which favoured my march; and Harispe's division, which led, marched, upon Ordal.

That position, very difficult and very rugged, at which one can only arrive after passing a defile of three leagues, was occupied by an advanced guard of 9,000 men, under the orders of General Frederick Adam, composed of Englifh troops, Calabrians, and the picked men from Sarsfield's division.

The General in chief Lord Bentinck had arrived there the same evening, with Admiral Hallowell, either to prepare his dispositions for a speedy attack, or upon some advice of my movement, to reinforce the defence of that important point: the infantry in position was supported by cannon, and a reserve of cavalry.

On the first musket-shots, General Mesclop, commanding the advanced guard, briskly pushed forward the voltigeurs of the 7th of the line, overthrew the posts, and formed his brigade in front of the redoubts. The enemy's cavalry were seen descending in column upon the road, with the intention of repulsing what they undoubtedly took for a reconnoissance; but our light artillery quickly made them disappear, and the voltigeurs rushed upon the mountain. The vivacity and extent of the fire which the enemy immediately commenced along his whole front shewed us his force. General Mesclop ordered the 1st battalion of the 7th to advance, while he quickly fupported himself with the 2d; whilst the 44th on its side, mounted the redoubts; he re-formed,—he repulsed the tirailleurs,—and sword in hand, at the head of his column, directed the charge to be beat, and the enemy's first position to be carried by force.

A most obstinate combat took place upon this point; the enemy in a rage, and with great cries, twice returned, with fresh reserves to obtain possession of it, and was again twice driven to his second position, from whence he annoyed us with his fire.

Our infantry, accuftomed to assaults, knew how to rally, and return to the charge with constancy; a platoon of fappers, which had marched with the advanced guard, covered itself with glory; the Chief of Battalion Feuchere, of the 44th, was wounded in leading his troops. I ordered Herbert's division to advance, which I formed on the left of the road, whilst General Harispe marched, with his reserve, the 116th regiment of the line, to the fupport of the first brigade. A last general effort was combined, and the 2d battalion of the 116th was ordered to the left to turn the 2d redoubt. Its Commandant, Bugeand, executed, the movement with equal skill and vigour: Mesclop's brigade rushed forward at the same time with irresistible fury, and were every where remained masters of the field of battle. It was in an instant covered with killed and wounded; the Spaniards and Calabrians fled in disorder by the woods and mountains.

As foon as the troops were rallied, I made General Delort, commanding the cavalry, advance to follow the Englifh, who precipitately retired by the high road. I hoped to reach their artillery, which they had fucceeded in putting in retreat. The 4th Huffars defeated the Brunfwick Hussars, and notwithftanding fome discharges from infantry, fucceeded in taking four pieces of Englifh cannon, which they brought me with their horfes, and two caissoons; and also took much baggage and 500 prisoners, to add to 1200 killed or wounded. The Englifh 27th Regiment of the line was almoft deftroyed; its Colonel and General Frederick Adam, Aide-de Camp to the Prince Regent, were wounded; a great number of officers fell in the action, our loss was very trifling in camparifon.

A part of the garrifon of Barcelona, commanded by General Count Maurice Mathieu, and a division of the army of Catalonia, with four Italian battalions, had marched, during the night, under orders of the General Chief Decaen, to pass the Lobregat and the Nova. Before arriving at Martorell, General Mathieu had to fight and diflodge three of D'Erolles' battalions in very difficult positions. In the evening he made some prisoners, and again set out for Saint Etevan and Saint Saturni. In the morning, he saw Maref's corps and some Calabrians in order of battle; he ordered them to be attacked by General Ordonneau, who, with some horfe, and only his advanced guard of the 18th Light, under the orders of the Chief of Battalion Pellegrin, overthrew the two firft battalions. The enemy difperfed leaving 30 prisoners, and 50 killed or wounded. The General in Chief, D caen, followed General M. Mathieu with all poffible rapidity; but in consequence of infinite difficulties, after a very long march, by roads the moft impracticable, the cavalry, and even the infantry, only being able to advance one by one, at a diftance, day advanced before they were able to take a pofition at Saint Saturni.

The attack of the Col. d'Ordal, which did not finish till two in the morning, by flackening the march of the

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army of Arragon, favoured my defign for the remainder of the day. The infantry followed, at the break of day, General Delort, who marched in advance the cavalry, and the battalion of the Commander Bugeand: I ordered him to halt half a league on this fide of Villa Franca, behind the heights, from whence all the enemy's army was difcovered in order of battle in three lines. A great ravine, the road, and a bridge interfected, covered the front; his left approached the village of St Cugat, in which our tirailleurs anticipated him. I had for and an inftant a hope that this army deployed would have given time for our movement being completed; but Lord Bentinck, no doubt, aware of what there was dangerous in his pofition only wifhed to make an appearance for a moment; he broke up, and made a paffage by lines. The retreat immediately commenced, in good order, for Villa Franca, I made the artillery and cavalry advance; the cannon quickly caufed fome diforder in the enemy's columns.

Whilft we paffed the ravine, and my infantry debouched to follow, without delay, the movement, the enemy left Villa Franca, and reformed in the rear. With an honourable confidence, which was not deceived, all the inhabitants remained in their houfes, and faw their property and their perfons refpected, in the midft of one of the moft lively actions. The cavalry began reaching the rear guard on leaving the town, Colonel Chriftophe, at the head of the Huffars, and a fquadron of Cuiraffiers briskly preffed upon what the cannon had difordered; a fire from infantry in ambufh and the Brufwick Huffars covered the enemy's movement; charges were made on both fides with great vigour. The brigade of the 24th dragoons, and the Weftphalian light horfe manœuvred at the fame time upon the right; General Meyer who conducted it, met the 20th Englifh light horfe, and fome black huffars, he charged them with two squadrons. The firft at the head of the troop, he found himfelf oppofed to Colonel Bentinck, commanding the enemy's cavalry, they exchanged feveral fabre cuts.

Whilst thus mixed, a battalion, concealed in fome woods and vineyards, fuddenly opened a most lively fire; the remainder of the 24th Dragoons proceeded, followed by the battalion commanded by M. Bugeand, which all the day formed the advance guard of the army. The enemy, by favour of this last effort, paffed a fecond ravine, and burnt the bridge upon the road, leaving more than 150 horses taken, and a still greater number of men killed, wounded, or prisoners. The Black, or Duke of Brunswick's Huffars, have particularly fuffered in thefe last engagements; from that moment deserters have arrived in considerable numbers. The Englifh army occupied for a moment the pofition of Arbos and of La Vendrill, from whence it gained in the night the Allafulla road, which is a continual defile upon the sea-coast. It appears it is going to take a position towards Cambrils and Hospitalle: the sick have been withdrawn from Tarragona, and the whole fleet has prefented itself to cover the retreat. We have pufhed forward to Vendrill, where I have eftablifhed General Meyer with an advanced guard. A part of the Spaniards having retired upon the road to Igualada the Weftphalian light horse charged them with their ufual bravery, and brought back fome men and horses belonging to the Mancha dragoons, a troop perfectly well mounted, and of good appearance.

General Bentinck, on the 15th, afked me, by writing permiffion to pay the last honours to the Captain of Dragoons, Hanson, a man of the greatest diftinction for valour; I hastened to permit, that an Englifh officer fhould assist at them.

The enemy has lost more than 3500 men, not only in killed and wounded, but in prifoners and deserters without including the loss of his baggage and artillery. The troops which have fought, merit the greatest eulogiums: the artillery ferved with the greatest diftinction, and every arm evinced an unbounded ardour and devotion. I pray your Excellency to receive the lift of the different soldiers who have deserved rewards, and to submit it to his Majesty.

I am, &c.

(Signed) The Marshal Duke of ALBUFERA.

P. S. All the accounts which I receive from the fortreffes of Denia, Saguntо, Peniscola, Morella, Lerida, Tortosa, and Mequinuenza, are satisfactory; the garrifons in them are in good condition; they have beaten the enemy whenever he has made movements too near them.

General Baron Robert, who commands at Tortosa, has burnt all the boats they had collected upon the Lower Ebro, and gained brilliant advantages.

TIMES OF THE 7th OF OCTOBER.

Thefe papers contain a dispatch from Suchet, one of the moft notorious liars among a claffs of men who have long ceafed to regard veracity as a quality in the leaft degree commendable. This fellow has the impudence to affert, that in the affairs of the 13th and 14th ultimo (noticed in another part of our paper), he caufed our army a lofs of 3,500 men. Now it appears by Lord William Bentinck's difpatch, that on the firft of thofe days we had only three Spanifh regiments, and 1,100 men of all other nations engaged, fo that the total did not probably amount to much more than his eftimate of the lofs; and on the fecond day the enemy could make no impreffion, and no lofs at all was fuftained. This movement of Suchet's appears to have been prompted by a very urgent neceffity. The Englifh General, a man of a very different ftamp from his predeceffor, had pufhed his troops on all fides to the very posts of Barcelona; and to repel them required the union of the whole disposable French force in Spain, comprehending the armies of Catalonia and Arragon, and even the garrifon of Barcelona. The compofition of Lord Wm. Bentinck's army is not fuch as to juftify any very firm confidence in it, compared with fome others of equal numbers; but by bringing the Spanifh troops into frequent action, and fupporting them with foldiers of fuperior difcipline, they will gradually attain that degree of fteadinefs which has already been exhibited by their countrymen on the Western Pyrenees, under the more immediate infpection of Lord Wellington. We do not wifh to irritate any feelings of dissatisfaction, which may exift between this country and its Allies; and we are convinced that the injudicious conduct which has given rife to fuch feelings on a recent occafion, will meet with univerfal reprobation: but we fhall only hint, that if the Spanifh troops, in a war of five years' duration, have not attained a ftate of diciplne fully comparable to that of their Allies, it is high time that their Government fhould avail itfelf of those great talents which Providence has placed for a time at its disposal. To disregard the suggestions of a Wellington would be a piece of stupidity only to be paralelled by the ingratitude or disowning his services. The Nation and the Cortes have shown themselves incapable of a vice so base: and if any narrow minded individual about the Spanifh Government has for a moment loft fight of what his country owes to her liberator, let him hasten with fhame and confufion to expiate his error, by a more zealous and pointed attention to every meafure which comes recommended by fo high an authority.

Want of room obliges us to postpone the insertion of Mr. Monroe's report, in answer to the resolutions of the Houfe of Repreffentatives, demanding information respecting Buonaparte's forged Decree of April 28, 1811. The Secretary travels into a mass of extraneous matter, and introduces fome observations which seem applicable in a sense little thought of by their author. For instance: if the American Government had been dishonoured, says he, if it had yielded to the pretensions of a foreign Power, the proof of its weakness would have remained upon record. Alas! and this is the very Government which, in reference to the imposition so audaciously put upon it by Buonaparte, complains—not of him,—not of the unprecedented insult he had offered it,—but that "the pledge of the French Government was doubted." Surely this is dishonour with a vengeance: this is recorded weakness,—nay more, recorded infamy!

Only upon one element do the Americans appear to resemble the race from which they have sprung. Despicable in the Cabinet, ridiculous in the field, upon the waves they retain the blood and spirit almost of Englishmen. Letters from France mention that intelligence had been received there of the great naval battle on Lake Ontario, which is said to have terminated in favour of the Americans, but with the loss of one of their best Commanders, Captain Jones, who was killed in the moment of victory. It is admitted, that the contest was most desperate, and that both parties suffered exceedingly; but the English (as is asserted) the most, one of our veffels having gone down, two struck, and the remainder escaping with difficulty into Kingston. This account, it must be remembered, comes through a medium doubly hostile, that of America and France; it may, therefore, very probably be exaggerated; but we fear we cannot flatter ourselves that the result has been to establish the English superiority on the Lakes. It may have been a drawn battle; but if it has been any thing but a decisive victory on our part, measures fhould be taken, without a moment's delay, to regain our ascendancy, if lost,—or to confirm it, if doubtful.

OLD BAILEY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.

John Denton, aged 45 years, was indicted for the murder of Catherine Denton, at her houfe, in Bowlane-buildings, in the parifh of Bromley.

Mr. Gurney, for the profecution, stated, that the unfortunate woman who had been murdered, was not the wife of the prifoner at the bar; fhe was a widow, and had been married to a man of the name of John Denton, but was not related to the prifoner. There, however, had existed a very great intimacy between the deceafed and the prifoner. On the day on which the fatal act took place, there was a difference between him and the deceafed, becaufe fhe thought he had ill conducted himfelf to a woman; and fhe desired him never to come to her houfe again. He, however, came again in the evening, and it was manifest he came determined to execute his dreadful purpofe; for he had a carving knife concealed under his coat. He brought fome liquor; but the deceafed, to whom he offered it, refused to accept it, as fhe was difpleafed with him. She took fome liquor of her own, and gave fome to a perfon of the name of Puddiford. She faid to the prifoner, "Get you gone, John, you are a difgrace to your fex." He afked, "What do you fay,—am I a difgrace to my fex?' She faid he was. He then drew the knife, ran it into her arm, and it penetrated into her side. He was afked what induced him to be guilty of fuch a crime? He faid, "it was all love." The wound in the side was not mortal, but the wound in the arm mortified, and of that fhe died. The Learned Counfel faid he could fee nothing to reduce it below the crime of murder; and it appeared to him that the juftice of the cafe would require the Jury to find the prifoner guilty.

Isaac Puddiford was at the houfe of the deceafed on the 13th of June, between 6 and 7 o'clock: fhe and her daughter were the only perfons there when he came in. The prifoner came about 7 o'clock: he had his right hand in his breast, and a pot in his left. If any converfation took place, witnefs did not hear it, being very deaf. He faw the prifoner look very steadfastly at the deceafed; he ruffhed againft her, and the blood flew into the corner. Witnefs faw the knife in the prifoner's hand, drawn from her. The deceafed ran out fcreaming: the witnefs jumped up and caught hold of the prifoner, and faid, "For God's fake, what have you been doing?' The prifoner faid, nothing. He was then fecured. Witnefs followed the deceafed; found her at Mrs. Hill's: fhe died in her own houfe. On crofs-examination, he faid it was Fair time; Denton had fome liquor: witnefs did not fee him make any attempt on himfelf. The prifoner had been a rigger, and a good workman.

M. A. Denton, daughter to the deceafed, fwore, that there was no particular intimacy between her mother and the prifoner; fhe gave the fame account as the former witnefs, with the addition that the prifoner faid fomething to her mother who told him to go out of her houfe, he was a difgrace to his fex. He faid, "Am I a difgrace to my fex?" and immediately ran up to her and wounded her. Witnefs did not perceive the knife till fhe faw him draw it out of her mother's arm: her mother ran out for affiftance: fhe lived one month. In the morning her mother and the prifoner had had fome difference: he had ftruck a Mrs. Whitehead: her mother told him he ought to be afhamed of himfelf to ftrike a woman: he then ftruck her mother, and fhe desired him to go out of her houfe: the knife did not belong to her mother. On crofs examination, fhe faid, he did not fee that the prifoner made more free with her mother's houfe after her father's death than before: her father died at fea: her mother was entitled to a penfion: fhe knew of no agreement that they fhould live as man and wife: fhe did not know what he did to himfelf: fhe made no obfervation.

Doubleday took the prifoner into cuftody at his fifter's; the knife was given to him bloody: witnefs afked him how he came to be guilty of fuch a crime. He faid it was love. On crofs examination, witnefs faid prifoner had a slight wound in his side.

H. Beale, a furgeon fwore, that the wound in the arm had nearly divided the great artery. The deceafed had died of a mortification of the wound. The artery was not taken up immediately, which ought to have been done; but he had never known an inftance in which any patient had recovered, when the artery was divided in a much leffs degree than in this instance.

For the prifoner, the following witnefses were called:

G. Hurry, a Greenwich penfioner, fwore, that he had failed with the prifoner five years: that he bore a very good character, but that he was fubject to a lightnefs in his head; and when the fits were upon him, he was completely mad. On crofs examination, he faid, when thofe fits were upon the prifoner, he ran about like a wild man, although he had taken no grog. It was five years ago the witnefs had known him.

J. Robins, gave nearly the fame statement as the former witnefs.

Another failor fwore, that prifoner became lightheaded, in consequence of having fractured his fcull by a fall down the main hatchway. He jumped overboard once, and the Captain was going to flog him; but finding that he was not in his right mind, he releafed him, and ordered that none of the crew fhould provoke him. On crofs-examination, he faid he had only feen the prifoner once for the last 12 years.

E Starler, sister to the prifoner, fwore, that he had lived with her for the laft six months. He was often fo outrageous, fhe could not live in the houfe with him. The morning that he killed Mrs. Denton, he beat the witnefs, although always very partial to her: and he alfo beat a Mrs. Whitehead, for faying he ought not to do it. The deceafed came in, and desired him to beat the witnefs more till fhe gave him money. She did not hear the deceafed fay that the prifoner was a difgrace to his fex. She often fetched the prifoner out of witnefs's houfe. He was very fond of the deceafed, fo as to neglect his business on her account. On the 26th of December, fhe went to market; was out a few minutes: when fhe came back fhe found the prifoner fufpended to the bed poft by an old apron of her's cut into fhreds; witnefs cut him down. He lived fome times with witnefs, fometimes with the deceafed. On crofs-examination, fhe faid that fhe had not the means to get him confined, or to confult a physician. He had never beaten her before, nor was in the habit of beating people, unlefs in his own defence.

Mr. Justice Heath told the Jury that the charge was clearly proved againft the prifoner. The defence on which he relied, that he was infane, was a fufficient defence, if clearly proved; but it was a defence which ought to be narrowly watched. The Learned Judge fummed up the evidence, and the Jury found the prifoner Guilty.

The Recorder pronounced fentence of death upon the prifoner, and ordered him for execution on Monday.

Thomas Moon, 20 years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of James Larman.

Mr. Gurney faid, the Jury would perceive that the indictment imputed to the prifoner the offence of murder, committed by a gun. It would be proved, that on the 11th of Auguft the deceafed was working with a companion, that the furvivor heard the report of a gun, and that his companion fell. The prifoner was croffing Finchley Common at the time; and it would be proved incontrovertibly that by his hand the gun was fired. The next question would be, whether wilfully or by accident. The distance at which the boy ftood was 160 yards. It would be proved, that the gun was pointed towards the place where the boys ftood. If the gun were pointed at the boy, it would be murder; if fired through wantonnefs, it would, at leaft, be manflaughter.

C. Trail fwore, that he was working in a field with the deceafed; that they both ftooped down to look at fome slugs; that the deceafed rofe up first. Witnefs heard the report of a gun, and the deceafed fell. The ball had gone through him. Witnefs ran to Whetstone for affiftance. He faw two foldiers with guns; the prifoner was one of them. When the prifoner arrived at Whetstone, his gun was examined; it had been difcharged lately; all the foldiers guns were loaded except his. On crofs examination, he faid he had never feen the prifoner before. They were quite visible to the prifoner from the place whence he fired.

E. Scutchins fwore fhe was on Finchley common on the 11th of Auguft; faw three foldiers and two deferters, besides two foldiers about a quarter of a mile behind them; faw one of the two take up his piece and put it to his breaft, taking two or three ftops before he fired it off. He appeared to the witnefs to take aim. The gun was pointed towards the boy. When fhe got to the boy he was dead. On crofs examination, the witnefs faid fhe was a good deal confufed; fhe did not know whether the prifoner was fhooting at the paling or not; the boy was nearer than the paling to the prifoner.

John Satchwell produced the carbine; the fpot was about 170 yards from the prifoner; his gun was difcharged; all thofe of the reft were loaded.

Mr. Juftice Dampier afked Mr. Gurney, whether he could carry the cafe farther.

Mr. Gurney, having afked whether there was any witnefs who could fpeak to a converfation with the prifoner, and being told there was not, faid he could not carry it farther.

Mr. Justice Dampier then told the Jury, that the neceffary ingredient to conftitute the crime of murder was, in this cafe, wanting; there being neither expreis nor implied malice, the prifoner being entirely unknown to the deceafed. But the conduct of the prifoner was very culpable; for a perfon had no right to fire a ball, even in fuch a place as Finchley Common, it being impoffible to fay whom the ball might chance to hit. The crime, therefore, of which the prifoner was guilty amounted to manflaughter; and the Jury would find him guilty of manflaughter, and acquit him of murder.

The Jury found according to the Learned Judge's direction.

John Ward alias Simon Winter, 60 years of age, was indicted for the murder of J. C. Steel, fome time in November, 1802, upon Hounslow-heath. He was alleged to have done it in company with a perfon of the name of Luke, who was not in cuftody.

Mr. Gurney felt assured that the Jury would give their very ferious and clofe attention while he ftated the circumstances of the cafe. The indictment charged the prifoner with the murder of J. C. Steel, fome time in November, 1802. Mr. Steel was a manufacturer of lavender-water in the Strand. He had a country-houfe at Feltham, where he grew large quantities of lavender for the purpofes of his trade. His country-houfe was situated beyond Hounslow-heath. It was much his habit to walk: he fet out on the 5th of November. When it was found that he did not return, his family was alarmed; and on enquiring, it was found that he had quitted Feltham to return to London. They at last found him on Hounslow-heath; his fkull fractured, and a strap tied round his neck: his death appeared to have been partly caufed by the one, and completed by the other. This horrid murder univerfally excited attention, and every exertion was ufed to difcover the perpetrators of it. It had been fo much a matter of notoriety, that it was doubtleſs well known to the Jury, that fome years after, in February, 1807, two perfons, of the names of Holloway and Haggerty, were tried, found guilty, and executed, for this murder. As all human tribunals were fallible, a Judge and Jury, impofed upon by false evidence, or deceived, by circumstances, might give an erroneous judgment. It would be a painful difcovery; but any error in fuch a judgment would not be a bar to find this prifoner guilty, if he, and not thofe who had been before executed, fhould have been guilty of the murder. Whether this was the cafe, the Jury, at the distance of 11 years, would have to decide. The evidence that he fhould have to lay before them was, that the prifoner lived in the neighbourhood; that R. Newton faw him clofe to the place on the Friday, and again on the Wednefday. It was furmifed that Mr. Steel left Feltham on the Saturday night, but he fhould not be able to prove that by evidence. The witnefs would tell the Jury, that in a converfation he had with the prifoner, the prifoner afked him to give him 20l.; he faid he had not 20 farthings. The prifoner then faid, how would you like to have this round your neck? fhewing him a strap. Witnefs had feen the strap which had been round Mr. Steele's neck, and thought it was much fuch a strap. Another witnefs, on Saturday, met one Newton and the prifoner locking about Hounslow Heath. Another would prove, that on Wednefday the prifoner joined with him in the fearch for Mr. Steele; that witnefs found the body; that fhortly before he found it, the prisoner went another way; and from this, witnefs inferred that he knew where the body was, and did not with to difcover it. It would be for the Jury to fay whether it might be accounted for, by fuppofing that the prifoner might think it better to divide in order to make the better fearch. The prifoner fhortly after abfconded, and was not feen in the neighbourhood till a few days fince, when a witnefs faw him in a public-houfe. The witnefs looked at him steadfastly, and went out, in order to confult whether he fhould apprehend him. When he came back, prifoner was gone. He ran fome way along the Heath, and then lay down. The Learned Counfel faid, he thought it right to tell the Jury, that the prifoner had been accufed of cow-ſtealing, and 100l. reward offered for his apprehenſion. It was to obtain this reward that the witnefs was desirous of taking him. After the prifoner was taken, he was afked where he had been? He faid he had been in Surrey.

Mr. Justice Heath faid, he did not think, if all the facts stated by the Learned Counfel were proved, they would amount to any thing more than bare fuspicion, and did not think there was any thing to go to the Jury.

Mr. Gurney faid, he felt a great anxiety that the witneſſes fhould be called, that the cafe might not reſt entirely on his statement.

Mr. Justice Heath faid, he thought it would be a uſeleſs waste of time; but if the parties inſiſted on it, the witneſſes fhould be heard.

Mr. Gurney faid, he believed that what gave rife to the fuſpicion was, that Luke, who had been alſo indicted, was a lunatic, and uſed to ſay that he ſometimes ſaw the devil, and ſometimes Mr. Steele.

On being aſked by the Learned Judge, whether he had any witneſſes to call beſides thoſe named in the depoſitions before the Magiſtrate, he ſaid he had not.

Mr. Juſtice Heath, Mr. Juſtice Dampier, and the Recorder, then ſaid, they had attentively read the depoſitions, and were all of opinion, that if all the facts ſtated in them were proved, they would amount to but a bare ſuſpicion, and the priſoner muſt be acquitted. They alſo ſaid that Mr. Gurney had moſt accurately ſtated the caſe.

The Jury accordingly found the priſoner, not guilty.

Thomas Fort, or Forſter, aged 32, was indicted first for forging a Bank of England note for one pound; and, ſecondly, a Bank of England Promiſſory Note.

The Attorney General, who attended for the Bank, ſaid this was a moſt ſingular and extraordinary caſe; for it rarely happened that all the circumſtances from the making to the paſſing of the notes could be proved. He then entered into a detail of the whole tranſaction, from which it appeared, that the priſoner had formerly worked as a journeyman-printer, under the perſons employed by the Bank of England in printing their notes. After leaving that employ, he had carried on buſineſs in partnerſhip with another perſon as a copper plate printer, and though not an engraver by trade, had taught himſelf the art of engraving. That notwithſtanding he had two preſſes, for which he had no regular employ, he had purchaſed a third, which he had ſecretly, and without at all acquainting his partner, employed at another bye place for this purpoſe. It appeared, however, that he had made a material error in printing the date, and had alſo in the firſt place put the year 1813, and in the ſecond 1812.

To prove the facts, two accomplices of the names of Norman and Gwynn were examined. From their evidence, it appeared, that a ſoft ſtone had been purchaſed, and on this he had cut out the impreſſion for the watermark; this impreſſion had been taken off in melted pewter; three copper plates had been engraved; and the printing preſs, ſtone, with the pewter and copper-plates, and every other requiſite for manufacturing them, were produced in Court; the priſoner ſigned the notes, and directed the witneſſes, before they paſſed off a Bank-note, to write two or three names on the back, that it might not appear like a note freſh from the banker's; that the witneſſes went to Billericay Fair, in Eſſex, where Norman purchaſed a horſe for 15l. and paid for it with 6l. good and 9l. bad Bank-notes, which led to their detection, when they both, though unknown to each other, turned King's evidence.

Theſe witneſſes were ſtrictly croſs examined by the priſoner's Counſel. Gwynn, in anſwer to a queſtion, "whether he would not rather chooſe to have any other man hung than himſelf?" replied "I ſuppoſe that is every man's caſe."

The fact of the priſoner's purchaſing the preſs was clearly proved by a number of witneſſes; and Mr. Harraden, the printer to the Bank of England, gave it as his decided opinion, that the names ſigned at the bottom of the notes were of the priſoner's hand writing.

The priſoner took notes occaſionally during the trial; and when called on for his defence, gave in a paper, in which he alluded to the danger of [illegible] evidence of ſuch men as Norman and [illegible] by their own account, were guilty of [illegible] notes. That the caſe of Holloway and [illegible] furniſhed an example of the little credit due [illegible] complices; that it could hardly be ſuppoſed a [illegible]on of his knowledge, who had been actively employed as a printer in printing Bank of England notes, would commit ſo great an error as to affix two dates to one note.

Two witneſſes were called to his character, one of whom repreſented him as a man whoſe honeſty was unimpeached, and whoſe attention and induſtry could not be excelled.

The Judge, in ſumming up, took occaſion to advert to the caſe of Holloway and Haggerty; with regard to which he ſaid, he was certain that, from the known character of Sir Simon Le Blanc, who preſided on that occaſion, the evidence of an accomplice would be entertained only as it was borne out by the teſtimony of other witneſſes; that in this caſe every material fact ſworn to by Norman and Gwynn was proved by concurrent witneſſes, and in particular by the Printer to the Bank of England, whoſe evidence was unimpeachable; and who clearly proved, that the implements were ſuch as were uſed, and that the ſignature to the bottom of the notes appeared to him to be of the priſoner's hand-writing.

The Jury, after inſpecting the Bank notes, nine in number, returned a verdict—*Guilty*.

A letter of the 10th inſt. from the Orkney Iſlands, mentions the arrival of Sir W. Curtis, in his armed yacht, in Kirkwall roads, on the 3d inſt. laſt from Leith, on a cruiſe of pleaſure. As the yacht had no colours flying, and was prevented, by a gale, from ſending her boat on ſhore until the afternoon of the 4th, the inhabitants were apprehenſive that ſhe was one of Commodore Rodgers's cruiſers, and under that impreſſion made due preparation to defend themſelves againſt their ſuppoſed hoſtile viſitors. At four o'clock, however, on the 4th, their fears were diſſipated by the landing of of Sir W. Curtis, accompanied by his friends, Sir C. S. Hunter, and Captain Landon, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. The [illegible] Alderman had a numerous party of the Gen[illegible] the place to dine with him every day during [illegible] and in return he and his friends were com[illegible] with the freedom of the Borough, and he[illegible] with an elegant entertainment and ball at the T[illegible] ſailed from Kirkwall on the 6th, and [illegible] to a certain diſtance by a revenue cu[illegible]